

#### US006877375B2

# (12) United States Patent

## Greenwood

# (10) Patent No.: US 6,877,375 B2

# (45) **Date of Patent:** Apr. 12, 2005

### (54) SYSTEM AND TECHNIQUE FOR CHARACTERIZING FLUIDS USING ULTRASONIC DIFFRACTION GRATING SPECTROSCOPY

(75) Inventor: Margaret S. Greenwood, Richland,

WA (US)

(73) Assignee: Battelle Memorial Institute, Richland,

WA (US)

(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this

patent is extended or adjusted under 35

U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: 10/430,474

(22) Filed: May 6, 2003

(65) **Prior Publication Data** 

US 2004/0031322 A1 Feb. 19, 2004

#### Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 60/467,878, filed on May 5, 2003, and provisional application No. 60/378,530, filed on May 6, 2002.

(51	Int	$C1^7$	 G01N	29/02
(21	, 11111.	CI.	 COLLIA	47/04

### (56) References Cited

#### U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,509,360 A	*	4/1085	Erwin et al	73/61 75
/ /				13/01.13
4,527,420 A		7/1985	Foote	
4,571,693 A		2/1986	Birchak et al.	
4,735,097 A		4/1988	Lynnworth	
4,991,124 A		2/1991	Kline	
5,216,312 A	*	6/1993	Baer et al 3	310/313 D

(Continued)

#### FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP 0477418 4/1996

#### OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Bridge, B and Tahir, Z. A Study of Ominidirectional Scattering of 4–30 MHz Ultrasound From Periodically Rough-Machined Aluminium Surfaces (Part 1). British Journal of NDT, vol. 31. No. 1, Jan. 1989.

DeBilly, M. and Quentin G. Measurement of the periodicity of internal surfaces by ultrasonic testing. J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys., 15 (1982) 1835–1841.

Jungman, Alain and Adler, Laszlo. Ultrasonic anomalies in the spectrum of acoustic waves diffracted by periodic interfaces. J. Appl. Phys. 53(7), Jul. 1982, pp. 4673–4680.

Primary Examiner—Hezron Williams
Assistant Examiner—Jacques M. Saint-Surin
(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Woodard, Emhardt,
Moriarty, McNett & Henry LLP

#### (57) ABSTRACT

A system for determining a property of a fluid based on ultrasonic diffraction grating spectroscopy includes a diffraction grating on a solid in contact with the fluid. An interrogation device delivers ultrasound through the solid and a captures a reflection spectrum from the diffraction grating. The reflection spectrum including a diffraction order equal to zero exhibits a peak whose location is used to determine speed of sound in the fluid. A separate measurement of the acoustic impedance is combined with the determined speed of sound to yield a measure of fluid density. A system for determining acoustic impedance includes an ultrasonic transducer on a first surface of a solid member, and an opposed second surface of the member is in contact with a fluid to be monitored. A longitudinal ultrasonic pulse is delivered through the solid member, and a multiplicity of pulse echoes caused by reflections of the ultrasonic pulse between the solid-fluid interface and the transducer-solid interface are detected. The decay rate of the detected echo amplitude as a function of echo number is used to determine acoustic impedance.

#### 26 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets

